Development of a Turnkey H2 Refueling Station

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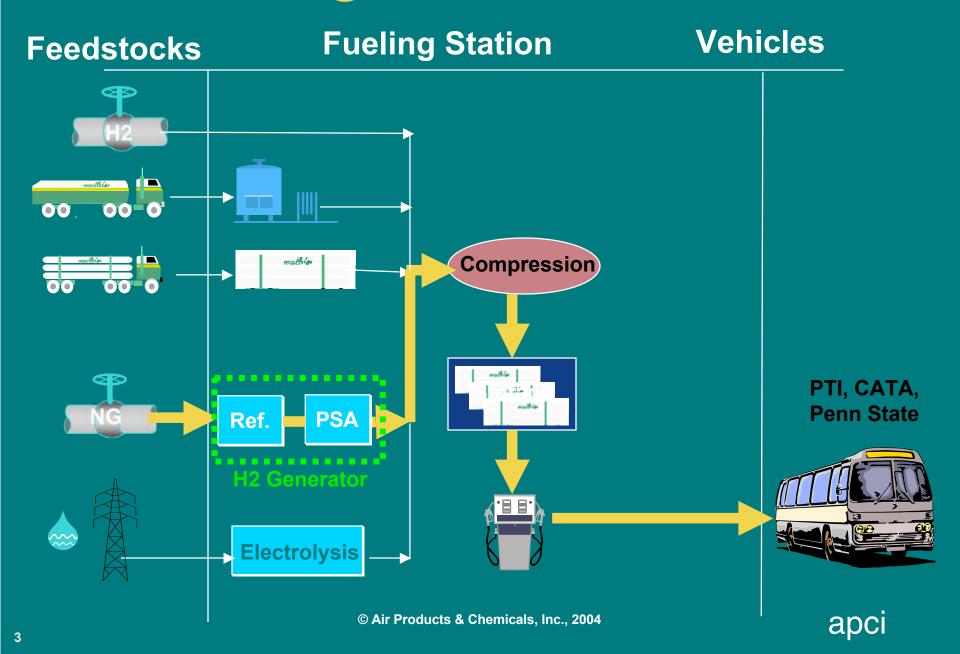
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Program Objectives

- To demonstrate the economic and technical viability of a stand-alone, fully integrated H₂ Fueling Station based on reforming of natural gas
 - To build on the learnings from the Las Vegas H2 Fueling Energy Station program.
 - Optimize the system. Advance the technology. Lower the cost of delivered H2.
- To demonstrate the operation of the fueling station at Penn State University
 - To obtain adequate operational data to provide the basis for future commercial fueling stations
- To maintain safety as the top priority in the fueling station design and operation
- Goal for Past Year: Complete Phase 2 Subsystem
 Development (Accomplished scheduled

H₂ Fueling Station at Penn State



Budget

- Total Project Budget:
 - > \$8.929 MM
- Cost Sharing:
 - ➤ DOE \$5.169MM
 - APCI and Partners balance.

- FY2004 Funding
 - > \$938,000 Obligated by DOE

Technical Barriers and Targets

DOE Technical Barriers

- Technical Validation (Section 3.5.4.2 of HFCIT Program Report), Task #3.
 - B. Storage (fast fill)
 - C. H2 Refueling Infrastructure (cost of H2; interface for fast-fill)
 - D. Maintenance & Training Facilities (train personnel for H2)
 - E. Codes & Standards (lack of adopted codes & standards)

DOE Targets

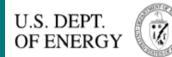
- ➤ H2 Production (Table 3.1.2 of HFCIT Program Report), Task #3.
 - Cost of H2:
 - \$3/kg 2005.
 - Efficiency
 - PSA: 82% by 2005.
 - Overall: 68% by 2005.

Three Phase Industry-DOE Project

Phase 1: Conceptual Design & Economic Evaluation

- Formulated & costed subsystem conceptual designs
- We believe we can demonstrate the roadmap to providing H2 fuel equivalent to gasoline prices
- Completed, on-schedule.







Phase 3: System Deployment

- Scale-up & detailed engineering
- Fabricate & install at Penn State
- Operate and Test Vehicles Filled
- 6 Month Operations

Oct 2001

May 2002

Fall 2003

Oct '04 May '05
Station Generator
On-Line On-Line

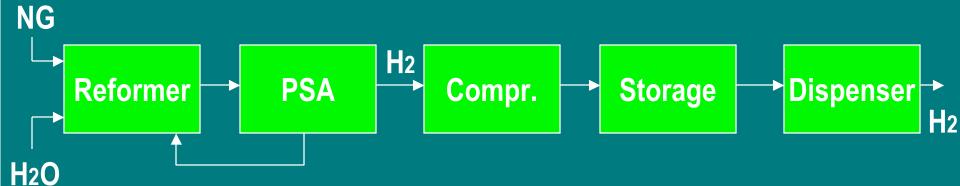
Phase 2: Subsystem Development

- Develop Subsystems and Test Components
- Advance every aspect of station
- Begin station aesthetics work

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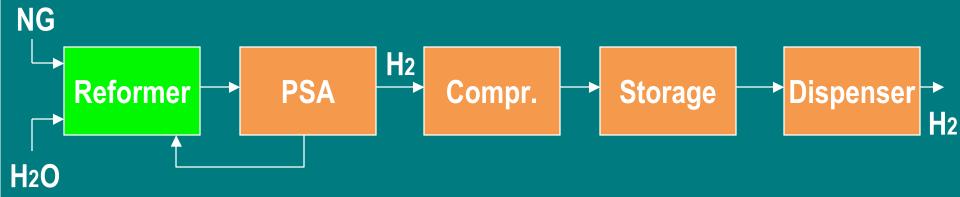
Approach for Phase 2 – Sub-System R&D



Comprehensive Development Program

- Work has been organized by sub-system
- Combination of simulation, lab R&D, Real-world component testing, collaboration with vendors, and engineering design work
- Significant progress towards DOE Targets and Barriers
- Budget constraints required a re-adjustment of schedule, but not scope of reformer development

Task 2.1. & 2.2. Reformer



Goals:

- 1. Advance the most cost effective natural gas reforming technology for fueling station applications.
- 2. Complete preliminary design.

Reformer

Phase 1 – Advanced SMR chosen by comprehensive technical and cost evaluation

- Evaluated SMR, POX, ATR, CPOX
- Received 10 quotations for commercial or near-commercial systems
- Advanced Technology SMR's are more cost competitive than the other evaluated technologies for small scale reforming applications used in hydrogen fueling stations

Operation and testing of Las Vegas H2 Energy Station

- Nothing better than real-world operating data
- Incorporating lessons learned

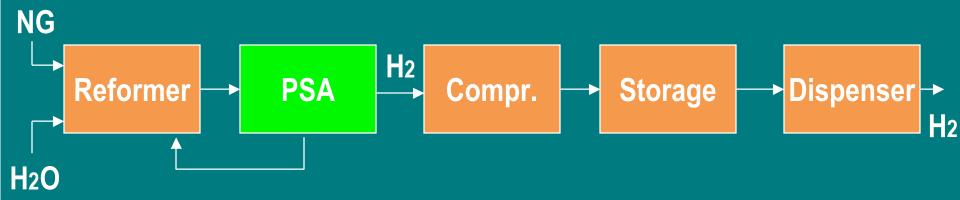
Engineering Design Underway

- Optimization of desulphurization, reformer, and shift catalysts
- Improved heat recovery system
- Improved Efficiency

Work Slowed – budget constraints

- To be completed in late FY2004.
- Reformer installation in Spring 2005.

Task 2.3. Purifier Development



Goals:

- 1. Choose PSA Supplier
- 2. Conduct Lab and Field Testing of PSA Sub-System
- 3. Complete technical and economic analysis of ability to hit targets

Purifier (PSA) Development

PSA Supplier Chosen – Air Products

- Highest H2 Recovery at <2 ppm CO in H2</p>
- Lowest capital cost
- Maintainable

Air Products PSA: Innovative in Multiple Areas and Functions

- Exotic adsorbents developed for higher recovery
- Cycle optimization to reap benefits of new adsorbents
- Valve development for rapid cycles
- Process/Material/Mechanical integration
- Low cost manufacturing / systems assembly (DFMA)
- Lab and operating plant data collected

PSA Economics

Engineering Work Completed

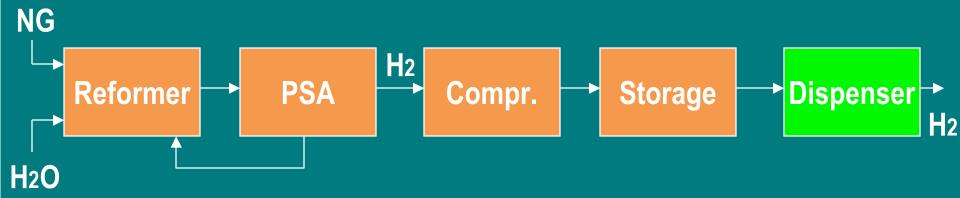
- System components specified
- Mechanical design & manufacturing improvements implemented
- System running at APCI H2 Facility

Goals Met

- Achieved 2 4x reduction in cost of PSA when compared with commercially available units
- New PSA Unit Much smaller than commercially available units
- Efficiency Exceeds DOE 2005 Target of 82%



Task 2.4. Dispenser Development



Goals:

- 1. Use Sacramento and Las Vegas as starting point. Make dispenser less "industrial" and more aesthetic.
- 2. Establish cost targets and plan to achieve them.
- 3. Identify metering alternatives and test plan. Implement test plan.

Dispenser Development

Component Selection Completed

- Good for classified area Class 1 Div 1.
- Custom microprocessor based controller
- High Pressure
 - Vessels good for 7,000 psig
 - Other components selected for 14,000 20,000 psig

Flow Meter

- Test skid built and in service. Test program underway.
- 10 Meters Investigated
- 3 Chosen for Test. All 3 Tested to Date.
 - Several meters achieve acceptable steady-state flow accuracy
 - However, best measured batch accuracy to date is +/- 8%
 Over All Fill Speeds
 - None performs to acceptable accuracy
 - Testing continues
- Interfacing with NIST to help write certification rules

Dispenser Progress

- Customer Feedback used to Improve Aesthetics & User Interface
 - Familiar look is better than "space-age"
- DFMA underway
- Cost Reduction
 - Factor of >2 reduction from starting point
- DOE Barriers Addressed:
 - B. Storage Fast Fill
 - Ramp-rate control implemented
 - System will fill an empty auto in 1 minute with communication
 - C. Infrastructure Communications
 - Communications implemented that will enable safe fast fill: hard-wire and infrared communications developed. Barrier – which vehicle?





Task 2.5. Siting, System

Integration

APCI Developed Preliminary Plot Plan for Site



- APCI, Penn State, and PTI Chose Site
 - Choice: At current CNG vehicle filling site
 - East end of PSU campus, by Beaver Stadium
 - Meets needs of PTI for test track
 - Near ECEC where fuel cell research is done (Dr. Wang)

System Integration: Safety Reviews and Training

Safety

- APCI has >40 years experience in safe design, construction, & operation of H2 plants.
 - > 10,000 H2 fuel fills complete to date (>80 per week now)
 - Leader in Management of Change, Near Miss Reporting, and Quantified Risk Assessment Procedures
- PHR: Phase 1
- HAZOP: Phases 2 & 3
- All applicable industry codes will be followed
- APCI participates in SAE, ICC, ISO, HFPA, IETC, and EIHP2 committees

Site Selection and Personnel Training

- Site concurrent with existing CNG filling station
- Personnel will be trained in H2 handling and maintenance of H2-related equipment

System Integration Summary

- PFD, Process Specs, and Plot Plan Developed
- Efficiency Target Met
 - Integrated Station with Advanced SMR, Novel PSA, and Optimized Process
 - Meets DOE 2005 Target of 68% Overall Efficiency (LHV)
- H2 Refueling Station Costs
 - Las Vegas Station is Starting Point
 - Costs Reduced for Penn State Station.
 - Studied effect of scaling:
 - To larger H₂ production per generator
 - To mass production of stations (100 units)
 - \$2.72/kg H2 Price at Dispenser is feasible based on this program's technology*
 - Meets DOE 2005 Target of \$3.00/kg H₂
 - Pathway Re-Validated that a Stand-Alone H₂ Station can be Technically and Economically Feasible

^{*} DOE HFCIT assumptions: 690 kg/day, 11% capital factor, >100 units annually, \$4/MMBTU(HHV) NG, 90% utilization



Future Work

Scheduled Phase 2 Activities Are Complete

- PSA continue data collection in field
- Dispenser
 - Ongoing activity flow meter testing
- Cost and schedule estimates for Program have been updated
 - On target

Re-Scheduled Phase 2 Activities On-Track

- Reformer
- Integration of H2 Generator Sub-systems

Goals for Next Year (by May 2005):

- Complete Detailed design of station
- Install & Start-Up Station H2 Supply, storage, compression, dispensing In October 2004
- Complete development and detailed design of H2 Generator by Spring 2005
- Install & Start-Up Generator for H2 Supply to Station July 2005.

Response to 2003 Questions

Next Generation Station

- Build on learnings of Las Vegas Station
- Advance technology improve efficiency
- Address all aspects of H2 refueling facility design
- Reduce cost of H2 delivered

Technical Advancements

- PSA System Efficiency Increased
- H2 Generator Efficiency Increased
- Dispenser Metering Advanced
- System Integration Optimized
- Results in Reduced Cost of Dispensed H2

Vehicles

- Sourcing of vehicles not part of this program
- Significant effort spent with PSU and State of PA
 - Proposal Approved by PA DEP for funding vehicle conversions and stations operating costs
 - by PSU H2 Institute, PSU PTI, CATA, Air Products
- Contract changed to include CNG/H2 blend dispenser and to match the timing of station start-up with vehicle availability